

4-1-1990

Labor Market Digest, April 1990

Maine Bureau of Employment Security

Maine Division of Manpower Research

Maine Labor Market Research

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalmaine.com/cwri_docs

Recommended Citation

Maine Bureau of Employment Security, Maine Division of Manpower Research, and Maine Labor Market Research, "Labor Market Digest, April 1990" (1990). *Center for Workforce Research and Information Documents*. 531.
https://digitalmaine.com/cwri_docs/531

This Text is brought to you for free and open access by the Labor at Digital Maine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Center for Workforce Research and Information Documents by an authorized administrator of Digital Maine. For more information, please contact statedocs@maine.gov.

255/1.28:990/4 c.1

MAINE STATE LIBRARY

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

20 Union Street Augusta, Maine 04330-6826
(207) 289-2271

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Division of Economic Analysis and Research

LABOR MARKET DIGEST

April 1990

LIBRARY USE ONLY

The Labor Market Information Newsletter on Maine Economic Activity

Maine's Production Workers Record Strong Wage Growth

The average hourly earnings of production workers on manufacturing payrolls in Maine increased by 6.2 percent between 1988 and 1989. This gain was greater than increases recorded by all other New England states and outpaced the rise in prices of 4.8 percent as measured by the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W).

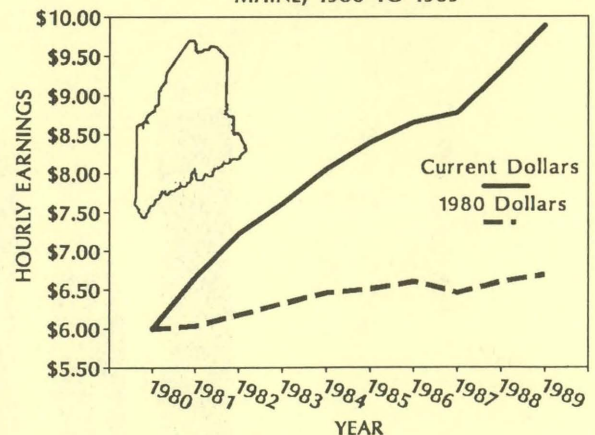
Nationally, increases in pay for production workers averaged 2.8 percent, well below the 6.2 percent rate of growth recorded by Maine's production workers.

Maine also outpaced the other New England states with the greatest absolute hourly gain, up 58 cents to a 1989 average of \$9.89. Other over-the-year increases ranged from 39 cents in New Hampshire to 47 cents in Massachusetts and Vermont.

Between 1980 and 1989 all New England states have shown improvement in production worker wages relative to the nation. Average hourly earnings in Maine have increased from 83 percent of the U.S. average in 1980 to 94 percent in 1989.

In real terms, taking inflation into account, Maine's average hourly earnings for production workers increased by 11.5 percent between 1980 and 1989. For that same time period, the U.S. average pay for production workers decreased by 2.6 percent.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS ON MANUFACTURING PAYROLLS MAINE, 1980 TO 1989



See related chart on page 2

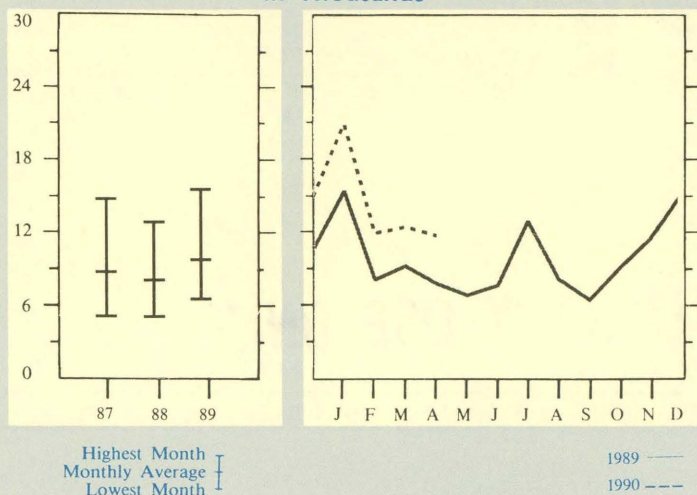
Labor Market Information Services



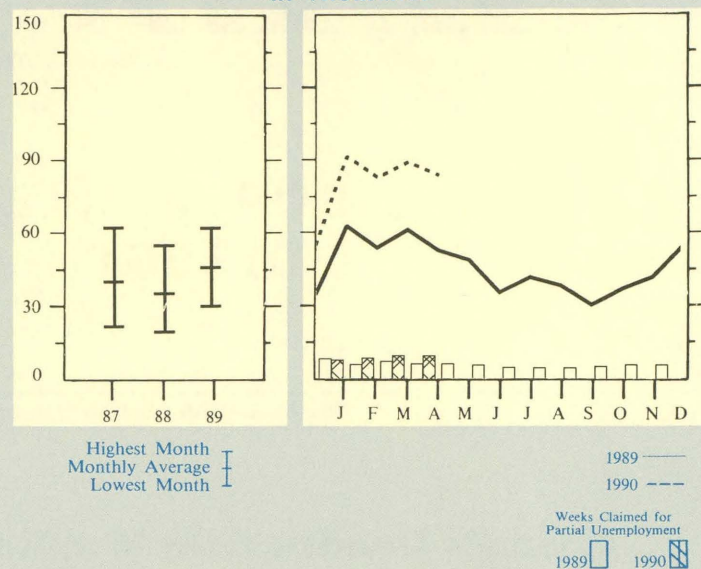
JUN 14 1990

c.1

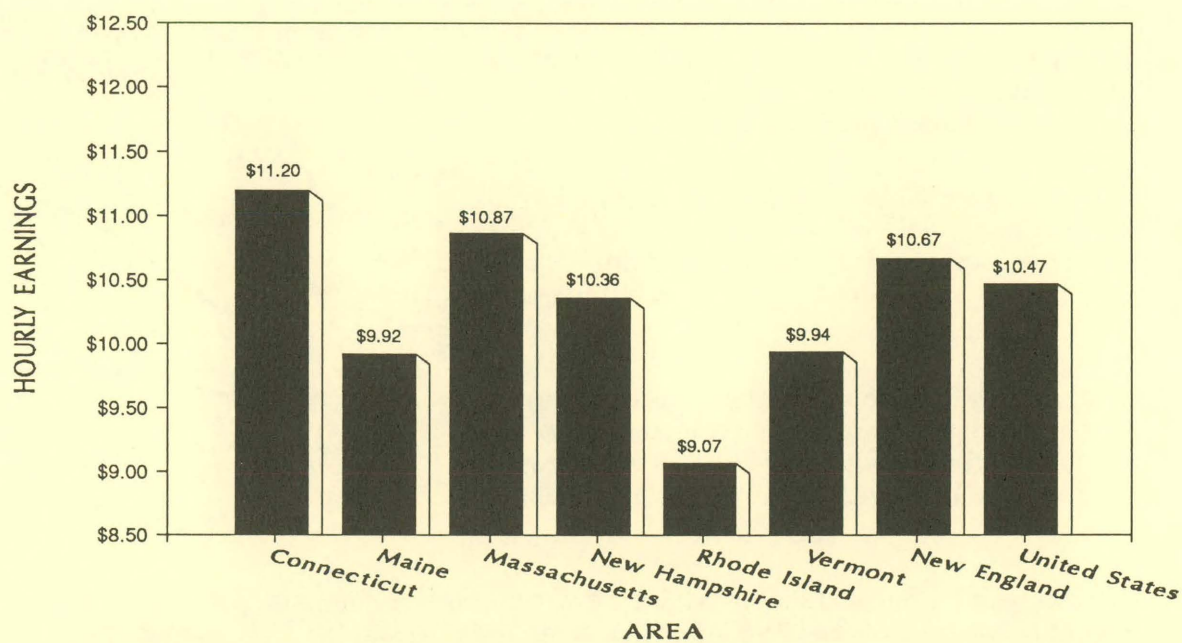
UI Initial Claims in Thousands



UI Intrastate Weeks Claimed in Thousands



AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS, 1989



Average hourly earnings of Maine manufacturing production workers in 1989 were exceeded by earnings in all other New England states with the exception of Rhode Island.

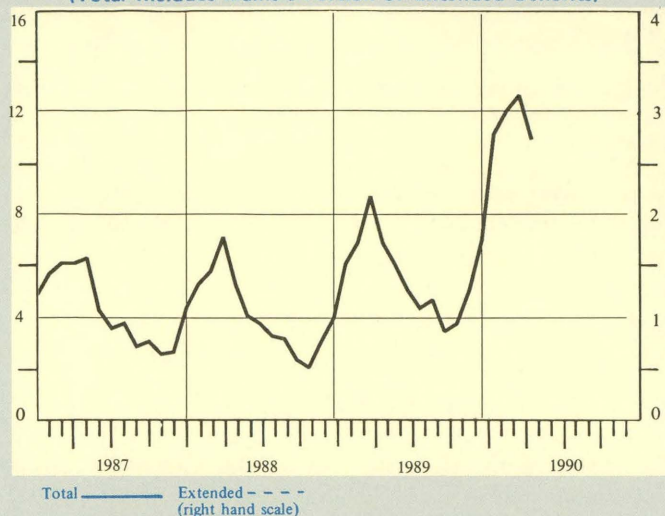


Selected Employment Security Activities



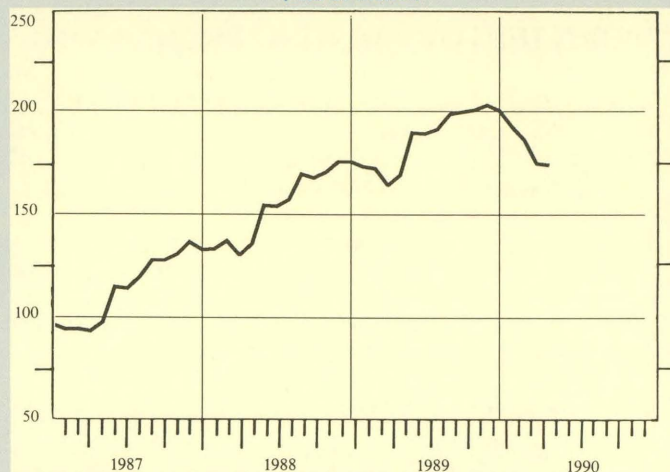
UI Benefit Payments in Millions

(Total Includes Maine's Portion of Extended Benefits)



Unemployment Compensation Fund Balance in Millions

(End of Month)



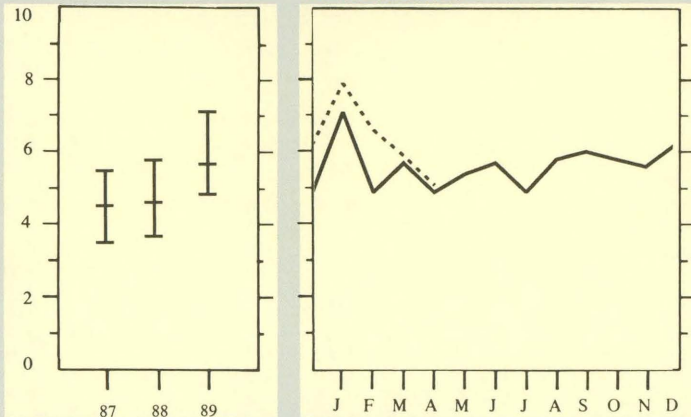
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work (in Thousands)

ITEM	STATEWIDE			PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA		
	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment 1/.....	529.9	529.3	532.0	131.9	131.2	129.6	41.4	41.1	41.0
Goods Producing	132.0	132.4	134.8	24.3	24.2	24.7	11.6	11.6	12.0
Construction and Mining	28.5	28.2	30.7	7.8	7.5	8.1	1.9	1.9	2.1
Building Construction	9.7	10.1	10.3	1.8	1.8	2.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Special Trades Contractors	14.2	13.8	15.8	5.1	5.0	5.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
Manufacturing	103.5	104.2	104.1	16.5	16.7	16.6	9.7	9.7	9.9
Durable Goods	48.1	48.7	48.4	8.0	8.1	8.4	2.4	2.4	2.6
Lumber and Wood Products	10.9	11.6	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Primary and Fabricated Metals	3.5	3.6	3.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	5.0	4.9	5.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	8.6	8.6	9.0	2.8	2.8	3.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transportation Equipment	15.4	15.4	14.7	(d)	(d)	(d)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Durable Goods 2/	4.7	4.6	4.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nondurable Goods	55.4	55.5	55.7	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.3	7.3	7.3
Food and Kindred Products	7.1	7.3	6.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Textile Mill Products	5.7	5.7	6.1	(d)	(d)	(d)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.8	2.8	3.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Paper and Allied Products	17.8	17.6	17.4	(d)	(d)	(d)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Printing and Publishing	5.7	5.8	5.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	3.8	3.8	3.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather and Leather Products	11.5	11.5	11.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
Footwear (except Rubber)	9.7	9.7	9.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	1.0	1.0	1.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Service Producing	397.9	396.9	397.2	107.6	107.0	104.9	29.8	29.5	29.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	21.9	22.0	21.8	5.2	5.1	5.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Wholesale Trade	25.2	25.3	25.8	10.0	10.1	10.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Retail Trade	106.2	106.0	107.0	29.4	29.1	29.0	8.4	8.4	8.0
Food Stores	20.3	20.5	19.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Eating and Drinking Places	30.4	30.3	32.9	8.5	8.3	8.4	n/a	n/a	n/a
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	24.9	24.8	25.3	11.3	11.3	11.8	2.4	2.3	2.3
Banking	10.2	10.2	10.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Insurance Carriers, Brokers and Agents	10.0	10.1	10.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Services	121.0	120.5	120.4	35.2	34.8	32.4	11.0	10.9	10.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	7.0	6.8	7.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Business Services	13.0	12.6	12.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Health Services	44.1	44.0	43.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Federal Government	20.0	19.3	19.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
State and Local Government 4/	78.7	79.0	77.8	14.2	14.3	14.2	4.1	4.0	4.0
Involved in Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Employment figures relate to full- and part-time wage and salary workers in pay periods including the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. 2/ Includes Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes: Statewide - 25,32,38,39; Portland - 24,25,32,33,34,37,38,39. 3/ Includes SIC codes: Statewide - 28,29; Portland - 20,22,23,26,30; Lewiston - 20,22,23,26,27. 4/ Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months. n/a - data not available in sufficient detail for publication. *Less than 50. (d) Nondisclosure item. Source: Nonfarm wage and salary employment by place of work and earnings and workweek of production workers in manufacturing industries are developed by the Maine Bureau of Employment Security in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

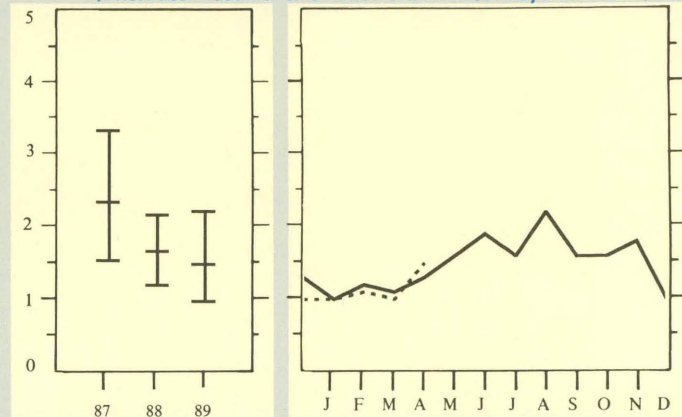
Nonfarm Placements

New Applications For Work in Thousands



Highest Month
Monthly Average
Lowest Month

in Thousands (Excludes Placements of Less than Three Days Duration)



Highest Month
Monthly Average
Lowest Month

Earnings and Workweek of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	1987	1988	1989
STATEWIDE												
Manufacturing	\$420.55	\$427.00	\$389.54	39.6	40.9	40.2	\$10.62	\$10.44	\$9.69	\$8.77	\$9.31	\$9.89
Durable Goods	403.97	432.22	377.61	39.8	41.6	40.3	10.15	10.39	9.37	8.32	9.00	9.59
Lumber and Wood Products	365.62	396.26	338.58	41.5	42.2	40.5	8.81	9.39	8.36	7.82	8.60	8.85
Primary and Fabricated Metals	410.55	427.15	396.83	42.5	43.9	42.9	9.66	9.73	9.25	8.94	8.79	9.31
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	491.62	508.20	474.19	43.2	44.0	44.4	11.38	11.55	10.68	9.20	9.49	11.03
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	347.87	369.22	323.25	35.9	38.5	37.5	9.69	9.59	8.62	8.03	8.51	9.02
Transportation Equipment	466.48	512.82	439.56	39.2	42.0	40.7	11.90	12.21	10.80	9.40	9.82	10.80
Other Durable Goods	320.39	324.72	310.02	40.2	41.0	39.9	7.97	7.92	7.77	7.01	7.43	7.80
Nondurable Goods	434.58	421.30	399.60	39.4	40.2	40.0	11.03	10.48	9.99	9.18	9.60	10.16
Food and Kindred Products	289.91	297.36	301.06	33.4	35.4	38.4	8.68	8.40	7.84	7.16	7.30	8.01
Textile Mill Products	320.42	334.31	316.41	37.0	39.1	39.8	8.66	8.55	7.95	7.35	7.66	8.22
Apparel and Other Textile Products	272.84	273.43	248.61	35.9	37.0	36.4	7.60	7.39	6.83	5.92	6.43	7.04
Paper and Allied Products	694.60	652.40	626.40	44.9	45.4	44.3	15.47	14.37	14.14	13.43	13.93	14.51
Leather and Leather Products	278.23	272.29	260.19	36.9	37.3	37.6	7.54	7.30	6.92	6.34	6.59	6.92
Other Nondurable Goods	364.49	373.43	343.07	38.9	39.6	37.7	9.37	9.43	9.10	8.28	8.62	9.10
PORTLAND MSA												
Manufacturing	406.35	408.95	404.71	38.7	38.8	39.6	10.50	10.54	10.22	9.13	9.58	10.53
LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA												
Manufacturing	332.51	359.72	317.91	36.3	39.4	39.2	9.16	9.13	8.11	7.40	8.08	8.50

Female Labor Force in Maine in Thousands

ITEM 1/	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
Labor Force	275.5	287.3	281.6
Unemployment	10.4	18.3	11.6
(Percent)	3.8%	6.4%	4.1%
Resident Employed	265.1	269.0	270.0

U.S. Consumer Price Index

BASE PERIOD	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	Last Dec.
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items (CPI-U)	128.9	128.7	123.1	126.1
Percent Change for Past Month			+0.2%	
Percent Change from Last December			+2.2%	
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago			+4.7%	

1/ Current figures preliminary; last month and year ago figures revised.

Source: Female labor force estimates are developed by, and solely the responsibility of, the Maine Bureau of Employment Security.

Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment in Thousands

AREA 1/	LABOR FORCE 2/			RESIDENT EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT Number			UNEMPLOYMENT Percent of Labor Force		
	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
MAINE- Statewide	616.5	620.9	603.8	588.5	584.7	576.7	28.1	36.2	27.1	4.6	5.8	4.5
MAJOR LABOR MARKETS												
Bangor MSA	46,500	46,200	44,800	45,000	44,100	43,400	1,500	2,100	1,400	3.2	4.5	3.1
Lewiston-Auburn MSA	42,600	43,300	42,100	40,300	40,000	39,900	2,400	3,300	2,200	5.5	7.6	5.2
Portland MSA	130,300	131,400	127,500	126,600	126,200	124,500	3,700	5,200	3,000	2.9	4.0	2.4
Portsmouth-Dover- Rochester MSA 3/	n/a	128,700	131,780	n/a	123,600	128,750	n/a	5,200	3,030	n/a	4.0	2.3
OTHER LABOR MARKETS												
Augusta	37,460	36,980	35,330	36,090	35,270	34,200	1,360	1,710	1,130	3.6	4.6	3.2
Bath-Brunswick	31,680	31,660	29,900	30,790	30,470	29,160	890	1,190	740	2.8	3.8	2.5
Belfast	12,260	12,360	11,780	11,440	11,060	10,640	820	1,300	1,140	6.7	10.5	9.7
Biddeford	28,370	28,490	27,750	26,890	26,590	26,750	1,480	1,910	1,000	5.2	6.7	3.6
Boothbay Harbor-Wiscasset ..	15,400	14,970	14,160	15,000	14,320	13,670	400	650	490	2.6	4.4	3.5
Calais-Eastport	14,900	14,870	15,200	13,560	13,450	13,440	1,340	1,420	1,760	9.0	9.6	11.6
Caribou-Presque Isle	20,350	20,290	20,280	19,100	18,750	18,850	1,250	1,540	1,430	6.1	7.6	7.1
Central Penobscot	3,210	3,290	3,020	2,990	3,090	2,840	220	200	180	6.8	6.1	6.0
Dover-Foxcroft	6,880	7,130	6,960	6,440	6,650	6,460	440	480	500	6.4	6.7	7.2
Ellsworth	24,650	24,310	23,490	23,420	22,480	22,180	1,230	1,830	1,310	5.0	7.5	5.6
Farmington	13,370	13,760	13,210	12,610	12,970	12,390	760	790	820	5.7	5.7	6.2
Fort Kent-Allagash	5,070	5,310	5,170	4,540	4,860	4,590	530	450	580	10.4	8.4	11.2
Greenville	1,200	1,310	1,250	1,060	1,200	1,080	140	110	170	11.4	8.5	13.6
Houlton	6,660	6,490	6,380	6,230	6,150	5,920	430	340	460	6.4	5.2	7.2
Kittery-York 3/	27,070	27,340	29,050	26,510	26,540	28,640	560	800	410	2.1	2.9	1.4
Lincoln-Howland	5,320	5,430	5,300	4,800	4,980	4,770	520	450	530	9.7	8.2	10.0
Livermore Falls	4,820	4,720	4,730	4,560	4,390	4,490	260	330	240	5.4	7.0	5.1
Madawaska-Van Buren	3,750	3,760	3,800	3,470	3,390	3,460	280	370	340	7.5	9.9	8.9
Millinocket-East Millinocket ..	4,180	4,240	4,240	3,930	3,930	3,910	250	310	330	6.1	7.3	7.8
Norway-Paris	11,760	12,000	11,900	10,930	10,960	11,190	830	1,050	710	7.1	8.7	6.0
Patten-Island Falls	2,420	2,500	2,450	2,140	2,260	2,090	280	240	360	11.4	9.7	14.7
Rockland	18,540	18,640	18,710	17,510	17,100	17,850	1,040	1,540	860	5.6	8.3	4.6
Rumford	8,870	9,240	8,660	8,240	8,570	7,950	630	680	710	7.1	7.3	8.2
Sanford	16,290	16,530	15,930	15,460	15,340	15,220	830	1,190	710	5.1	7.2	4.5
Sebago Lakes Region	12,430	14,580	12,570	11,790	13,710	12,120	640	880	450	5.1	6.0	3.6
Skowhegan	23,030	22,750	22,340	21,570	20,980	20,720	1,460	1,770	1,620	6.3	7.8	7.3
Southwest Penobscot	11,240	11,360	10,780	10,490	10,390	10,140	740	970	640	6.6	8.5	5.9
Waterville	25,970	25,730	25,300	25,050	24,520	24,310	920	1,210	990	3.5	4.7	3.9
OTHER												
NEW ENGLAND STATES												
Connecticut	n/a	1,777.0	1,767.8	n/a	1,684.0	1,711.4	n/a	93.0	56.4	n/a	5.2	3.2
Massachusetts	3,160.0	3,166.0	3,196.4	2,987.0	2,978.0	3,077.9	173.0	188.0	118.5	5.5	5.9	3.7
New Hampshire	n/a	622.2	594.7	n/a	589.1	575.4	n/a	33.1	19.3	n/a	5.3	3.2
Rhode Island	n/a	523.3	523.8	n/a	480.6	503.3	n/a	42.8	20.5	n/a	8.2	3.9
Vermont	310.1	311.4	303.1	296.1	295.9	291.1	14.0	15.6	12.0	4.5	5.0	4.0
NEW ENGLAND STATES ...	n/a	7,020.8	6,989.6	n/a	6,612.3	6,735.8	n/a	408.7	253.8	n/a	5.8	3.6
UNITED STATES	123,816	123,789	122,576	117,359	117,093	116,347	6,457	6,697	6,229	5.2	5.4	5.1

Footnotes

1/ Labor force, employment, and unemployment data for all areas are by place of residence and are not seasonally adjusted. Estimates made independently for each labor market area have been benchmarked to and extrapolated from the Current Population Survey estimates for the state. All data exclude members of the Armed Forces. Data are rounded for publishing purposes. Employment and unemployment may not add to labor force due to rounding. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area. n/a indicates that the information was not available at the time of printing.

2/ Current figures preliminary; last month and year ago figures revised.

3/ Kittery-York is the eight-town Maine portion of the Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester MSA which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.

Source: These data are developed by the Maine Bureau of Employment Security in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Mid-Month Insured Unemployment

ITEM	STATEWIDE			PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA		
	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago	This Month	Last Month	Year Ago
Number of Continued-Week Claimants*	16,590	18,916	11,500	2,285	2,675	1,110	1,493	1,788	931

* Continued-week claimants are less partials for week including the 12th of the month.

Work and Family Patterns of American Women

The publication, *Work and Family Patterns of American Women*, was recently released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. According to this publication, between 1961 and 1985 the proportion of women nationwide having work experience before the birth of their first child increased and employment during pregnancy also became increasingly common. Coinciding with the change in employment patterns was an increase in the proportion of women receiving maternity benefits.

WORK HISTORY DURING PREGNANCY

Among women who gave birth for the first time between 1961-1965, sixty percent worked six or more months continuously before the birth of their first child: by 1981-85, seventy-five percent had reported a similar experience.

Employment during pregnancy also became increasingly common: it rose from 44 percent in 1961-65 to 65 percent in 1981-85. The women most likely to work during their first pregnancy were relatively older women, white women, and women who had at least a high school education.

MATERNITY LEAVE

In the early 1960s, only 16 percent of the women who worked during their first pregnancy received maternity or paid leave with an assurance that their job would be held for them after their child's birth. Most women, 63 percent, quit

their jobs at some point during their pregnancy or shortly after giving birth.

Twenty years later, the situation had completely changed: in 1981-85, forty-seven percent of pregnant workers received maternity benefits, while the proportion quitting their jobs fell to 28 percent. The women most likely to have received maternity benefits in the 1980s were relatively older at the birth of their first child, college educated, full-time workers, and those who worked into their last trimester.

Employer financial contributions for maternity benefits have also increased since the 1960s: eighty-one percent of expectant mothers on maternity leave in 1981-85 received cash benefits, compared with only 50 percent in 1961-65. In both periods, however, only about one-half receiving cash payments reported receiving full compensation for all their leave time.

Excerpted from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 165, *Work and Family Patterns of American Women*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1990.

•6•

The Maine Bureau of Employment Security is affiliated with the U.S. Employment and Training Administration and is a Federal-State Statistical Program Cooperative Representative of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Published under Appropriation No. 03444.2

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF
LABOR
20 Union Street Augusta, Maine 04330-6826

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
Division of Economic Analysis and Research

April 1990



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
LAB 449



"For Qualified Workers Contact Your Local
Bureau of Employment Security Job Service Office"

Labor Market Information Services

